



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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'Glaring' Omissions in ANC Executive List
MB2611201494 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The lobbying season for posts on the ANC's new national executive committee [NEC] has begun, and first off the starting blocks is a group of Africanists which includes only one white, one Indian and two coloureds on its list of 56 candidates. No one has taken responsibility for the list, which excludes such leading lights as Housing Minister Joe Slovo, Transport Minister Mac Maharaj, Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel, Water Affairs Minister Kader Asmal and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa.

The omissions from the list, believed to have been distributed among the ANC's parliamentary caucus, are so glaring that some members deny it is the work of any party member. Others say the list was drawn up by a small group of ANC members—so small that it is extremely unlikely to have any effect.

Other than the six executive members, the list is headed by Deputy Arts and Culture Minister Winnie Mandela, followed by militant KwaZulu/Natal MP Harry Gwala, former Western Cape leader Tony Yengeni and former ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba. Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils is the only white person and Justice Minister Dullah Omar the only Indian on the list.

ANC spokesman Jackson Mthembu said there were no restrictions on the lobbying process and hundreds of lists were likely to be circulated before the ANC congress next month. The list was a distinct deviation from the ANC's nonracial policy. He said at the end of the day it would be the ANC branches that would decide the character of the new NEC.

ANC Executive Approves Strategy Document
MB2711172094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1606 GMT 27 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA—The ANC National Executive Committee [NEC] has approved an adapted policy document drawn by Executive Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on the organisation's strategy and tactics in a post-apartheid South Africa. The document is to be referred to provinces for debate before adoption at the organisation's forthcoming 49th conference in Bloemfontein in December.

The initial document, circulated in the NEC in September, outlined strategies for the ANC to woo minority groups to support the organisation, which draws its present support predominantly from Africans. The document also warned the organisation that although it had won the first democratic election, it had not yet achieved a complete transformation of political power.

Another thorny issue dealt with at the NEC was the tension between ANC and political prisoners some of the members of the organisation awaiting the tedious amnesty process. [sentence as received] "The meeting resolved that the matter should be expeditiously dealt with both through the established Currin commission and where necessary, through the direct intervention of the president."

Ramaphosa Considering Secretary-General Post
MB2811143494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Nov 94 p 4

[Report by Political Correspondent Edyth Bulbring]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Several days before the ANC's Durban congress in July three years ago, Cyril Ramaphosa, the National Union of Mineworkers' general secretary, was not returning telephone calls. In desperation, a journalist said to his secretary: "Ask him: is he making himself available for secretary-general of the ANC?" The answer came back: "Cyril says yes." Within five minutes Mr Ramaphosa was on the telephone to the journalist in nervous outrage: he had been joking. In fact he had not decided, but if there was overwhelming pressure from the organisation, "well...", he said ambiguously. In Durban several days later, having sewn up his support and made it clear he would not settle for another position, Mr Ramaphosa ground opponents Alfred Nzo and Jacob Zuma into the dust and was elected secretary-general.

In the run-up to the ANC's congress in Bloemfontein on December 17, similar games are being played. Lists of prospective candidates are being floated and then leaked to the press, lurid details are being whispered about aspirant office bearers—and Mr Ramaphosa is again playing his cards close to his chest. In the years since Durban, things have changed dramatically for the ANC and for Mr Ramaphosa.

The ANC is in power. But there are tensions with its allies, the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions. There are also tensions within the ANC itself: between those who are in Parliament and those who are working outside of government; between the cabinet and the caucus. As an organisation the ANC lacks direction and its internal structures are a mess, party members say.

The Bloemfontein congress will attempt to outline a direction for the organisation and elect an executive. Three positions are likely to be unopposed. President Nelson Mandela will retain his positions as president, Thabo Mbeki will emerge uncontested as the deputy president to replace Walter Sisulu, and Natal leader Jacob Zuma will take over from Mr Mbeki as the chairman of the organisation.

Of the six office bearers in the ANC, the role of secretary-general is the most critical to getting the organisation back into shape, and in preparing to face the October

local government elections. But in building the organisation, the secretary-general will also have the opportunity to establish a power base. Commanding such a support base will be important when the time comes for the organisation to elect the next president of the ANC and, in all likelihood, the country.

In order for Mr Mbeki to be assured of succeeding Mr Mandela, he needs to have a secretary-general loyal to working towards this ambition, rather than promoting his own. Mr Ramaphosa will attend the Bloemfontein congress in a weaker position compared with three and a half years ago. He assumed a prominent position as chief negotiator for the ANC but in the process made enemies. His detractors and his friends say he handled fame badly, and neglected the organisation. In this time, Mr Mbeki has consolidated the support of the ANC Youth and the Women's League behind him and has become skilled in manipulating the emerging interests of Africanists within the organisation.

A comment made this week by a senior ANC member was that should ANC official Cheryl Corolus stand for the position of secretary-general, she would be ripped apart by the Africanists including Winnie Mandela and Peter Mokaba because she is coloured. There have also been disturbing signs of "anti-white" rhetoric in the PWV's [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] battles against Housing Minister Joe Slovo over the province's approach to housing.

Burnt out after the grueling negotiations and the elections, Mr Ramaphosa went through a painful divorce—and suffered two savage political blows. He made it clear that he was interested in one position in the cabinet and one only—deputy president. But it was given to his rival. When the cabinet was announced—showing the consummate hand of Mr Mbeki—Mr Ramaphosa's allies had been sidelined or reduced to minor ministries.

When Mr Ramaphosa was offered the position of foreign minister he turned it down in a huff—a move which offended Mr Mandela. Mr Ramaphosa later claimed that he turned it down on the grounds that he wished to devote his energies to his job as secretary-general. Later, however, he accepted the position as chairman of the Constitutional Assembly belying his original claim.

Congress is likely to insist that the job of secretary-general be a full-time one and Mr Ramaphosa will have to decide whether to forsake his constitutional role for the organisation.

At stake is a political career. If he stays with the Constitutional Assembly, his job will be over in 18 months and he will be left without a political role or a power base. If he decides to contest the position of secretary-general he risks, as a senior ANC member put it this week, "having his political throat slit for good" by Mr Mbeki.

In the run-up to the congress, bogus candidates are being floated—some call it marking territory—with a view to

confusing the lobbies and discouraging other competitors. So far, three candidates have been mentioned to fill Mr Ramaphosa's position—Josiah Jele, Mendi Msimang and Arnold Stofile. Neither Mr Jele nor Mr Msimang are serious contenders as they have been earmarked for ambassadorships to the UN and London respectively and will have to withdraw if nominated.

Mr Stofile has not made his position clear, but some say he would not go up against Mr Ramaphosa. At the same time, lobbies are stating their backing for candidates. One of the most interesting is the alleged support for Mr Ramaphosa from the youth league which for some time has supported Mr Mbeki. Its claim to back Mr Ramaphosa is considered by some to be a ploy to instill confidence before springing a booby trap.

One scenario being sketched is that a candidate, hand-picked by Mr Mbeki, will enter the race at the last moment and the people who never intended standing in the first place will drop out. At this point the youth league would switch its backing to Mr Mbeki's candidate, as would other powerful groupings such as the women's league, Africanist and former exiles of whose support Mr Mbeki can be assured of.

Should Mr Ramaphosa decide to take on this candidate, he would be able to count on the backing of the unions and some powerful premiers. Some say, however, that he will not enter the race for secretary-general. They believe he will finish his duties in the Constitutional Assembly and then go into business.

But Mr Ramaphosa has not made his decision public. Nor has he told his closest allies and friends of his intentions. Perhaps he is weighing up his chances.

De Klerk Comments on Power Sharing

*MB2611161294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958
GMT 26 Nov 94*

[By Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 26 SAPA—The National Party [NP] was not "married" indefinitely to the power-sharing model at executive level that it had negotiated at Kempton Park, deputy-president and National Party leader F W de Klerk said on Saturday [26 November].

Answering media questions after his opening address to 650 delegates at the NP's annual PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] congress in Pretoria, Mr de Klerk elaborated on a remark he had made on power-sharing. "We are not married to the present rigorous form of power-sharing at executive level as it is now. We are looking at other options."

He indicated that the National Party wanted the present system, in terms of which it has six cabinet posts, to continue at least until the interim constitution come to the end of its lifespan. "Power-sharing is working

remarkably well, but to have it as a permanent feature, as an enforced form of coalition would be quite unnatural. I don't know a country where it has lasted for a long time."

Mr de Klerk said democracy and the element of partnership needed to be taken "further into the future". The NP was preparing its position for consideration by the constitutional assembly. Although he would not comment on specifics, Mr de Klerk said there were various mechanisms to ensure that South Africa did not fall into the winner-takes-all trap of the Westminster system.

One of the options, however, would be that a party that gets a 50 per cent plus one of the vote forms a cabinet and takes binding decisions. However, it could be written into the constitution that that cabinet could not take final decisions on certain specified issues. Decisions on these issues would be finalised by "another body".

The other way of ensuring the success of democracy was the existence of strong and viable parties.

Mr de Klerk stressed that his thinking on power-sharing did not flow from the experience his party has had in cabinet.

Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer told the congress there was a debate taking place in the NP on power sharing. The debate centred on whether to attempt to extend the present power-sharing arrangement beyond five years or whether the NP should become a traditional opposition party.

Pik Botha Calls SABC 'Instrument' of ANC

MB2611161594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1252
GMT 26 Nov 94

[By Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 26 SAPA—The South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] had become an arm of the African National Congress and its propaganda instrument, mineral and energy affairs minister and National Party [NP] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] leader Pik Botha said on Saturday. He was speaking at the National Party's first annual PWV congress in Pretoria. Mr Botha was speaking to party members' motions on the economy when he launched the strongest attack on the SABC to date by an NP cabinet minister.

He said the NP had good ideas on the economy but these were not being aired by the SABC. "My personal impression is that within the SABC there is an ungentlemanly agreement not to give any prominence to any NP person. Indeed, the ANC is succeeding to do with the SABC what the NP never succeeded to do, and that is to pocket it completely for their own purposes. We might as well say it and I think it is known in this country—foreign representatives stationed in this country say they are

bothered about it—but the SABC apparently couldn't care less. They have become an ANC arm and propaganda instrument."

Mr Botha urged party members to use all available channels to complain about the SABC. Earlier, Deputy-President F W de Klerk said the SABC had improved its coverage of his and NP ministers' activities. However, the SABC was not prepared to cover the party-political aspects of his activities.

Buthelezi on Mediation, King's Role

MB2711170194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1109
GMT 27 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Umbumbulu Nov 27 SAPA—The problems pre-occupying the Zulus and their king would remain unresolved until an urgent meeting took place between the monarch and the Zulu chiefs, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Sunday [27 November]. Addressing an IFP election victory rally at Umbumbulu in KwaZulu/Natal, Mr Buthelezi, who is also home affairs minister, said unless the position of the monarch was sorted out soon "the patience of the Zulu people may wear thin", making it impossible to rectify the position. He again advocated retaining the king as a constitutional monarch, saying that in the modern world any other system of kingship would not survive.

Mr Buthelezi also referred to a position paper of the Constitutional Assembly Management Committee which had decided "under pressure" to seek legal opinion on whether the mediation agreement on the monarchy and other issues between the IFP, African National Congress and the National Party [NP] shortly before the April elections was binding on the new government. Mr Buthelezi said while the IFP was awaiting to hear what legal opinion was in this regard, his party should seriously consider its options in the event President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President F W de Klerk reneged on the agreement.

"I do not suggest they (Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk) will renege, but there are people other than the two leaders in both the ANC and the National Party who are vehemently opposed to mediation taking place," he said.

While it would only be incumbent on the Constitutional Assembly to consider the outcome of international mediation, the parties to the agreement, the ANC, IFP and NP were bound to ensure that their members honoured the outcome.

Mr Buthelezi said another of his concerns was that the country was rushing towards local elections without defining how rural local authority structures and their parameters would be set up. Until it was known how traditional and customary law would be secured in local rural elections and how this would affect the monarchy, how democracy would be secured both at the local and traditional level would remain unknown, he said.

ANC Hit for Opposing Traditional Leaders Act

MB2811171494 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 24-26 Nov 94 p 5

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "A tiresome noise"; article published in English]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC, defeated by a vote in the KwaZulu/Natal Parliament, refuses to accept the passage of the House of Traditional Leaders Act. It seemingly cannot advance coherent arguments against the Act, but instead resorts to misrepresentations to the press. It also continues to claim that the Act is unconstitutional and threatens to take it to the Constitutional Court. The last complaint is completely baseless, and one wonders why it is still beating this drum.

ILANGA has said that this Act is long overdue. Principally it establishes a House of Traditional Leaders which will advise the Provincial Parliament and Cabinet on traditional affairs. How on earth can there be anything wrong with that?

The representatives in the House of Traditional Leaders will, with a few exceptions, be democratically elected. How this possibly reduces the King to the position of a chief, or places "real power" in the hands of King's traditional prime minister, as the ANC claims, we do not know.

The ANC clearly opposes the democratisation of the traditional authority system. For a party which is usually so vociferous about the need for democracy this seems strange. It is time the ANC explained its motives.

The ANC is in fact painting itself into a corner. The Amakhosi [chiefs] know well enough that the House of Traditional Leaders will make the KwaZulu/Natal Government more responsive to traditional concerns. It will help in the formulation of policies which are more relevant to our people. It will give a more powerful voice to those of our rural areas, where poverty and destitution are at their worst.

The Act was overwhelmingly approved by a meeting of 260 Amakhosi [chiefs] from all over KwaZulu/Natal. That meeting represented ninety percent of all Amakhosi in the province. It was then presented to the King by Inkosi [Chief] Ngubane and the Rev. C.J. Mthethwa, both cabinet ministers, because he did not attend the meeting, to which he was invited. It was then passed in the KwaZulu/Natal Parliament by a decisive majority.

This legislation was in fact obligatory in terms of the 1993 Constitution. The Constitution states that draft legislation dealing with a Provincial House of Traditional Leaders had to be introduced in the regional parliament no later than six months after election of the KwaZulu/Natal Premier. It also required consultation of traditional authorities on the legislation in order to ascertain their views.

The 1993 Constitution was, for the most part, written by the ANC. No objection this clause was registered then. It is now a great shame that for narrow party political interests the ANC doing its best to discredit something which is so badly needed, and so overdue.

The ANC has attempted, mischievously and untruthfully, to present the Act as being a threat to the King. It hopes as a result, to be seen as the loyal defense of the monarchy, and to see this translate into votes.

The ANC is so simplistic in its approach to politics amongst Zulus that it thinks that it lost the election in KwaZulu/Natal because people who voted for the IFP thought they were mindlessly voting for the King. This much is said in a confidential internal document allegedly written by Thabo Mbeki, the same man who said that ANC leaders in KwaZulu/Natal were boasting that the King was in their pocket.

It is wrong to underestimate the intelligence of ordinary people. People remember all too well that the IFP efforts in negotiations to secure the position of the Zulu Kingdom. They also remember which party demanded the banning of traditional Zulu weapons, and who wanted to destroy the Zulu hostels in the Transvaal.

Instead of symbolic posturing around a badly needed piece of legislation the ANC will attract more votes by working with the IFP to make government in our region a success.

There are certainly enough problems in KwaZulu/Natal to absorb the energies of both the IFP, the ANC, and all other parties working together.

There should be no objection to constructive opposition towards a majority party's course in government. What is objectionable is opposition which is purely destructive, and even malicious.

If any have reason to complain, then it is not the ANC in KwaZulu/Natal. The IFP and other opposition parties, have endured, in its last sitting, ANC steamrollering of legislation through the national parliament. Many of the laws issuing from the legislative sausage machine in Cape Town have been bad even from a technical point of view.

The IFP, for one, has tried to be constructive in its contribution to making legislation better, and has not yet staged theatrical walkouts as has the ANC caucus in KwaZulu/Natal. It is time for the ANC to recommit itself to the spirit of the Government of National Unity, both in KwaZulu/Natal and nationally.

Slovo Urges Payment of Rent, Service Charges

MB2811204594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 28 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Housing Minister Joe Slovo says now that rent and service charges have been written off for everyone until January this year, the government will

not hesitate to act against defaulters. Mr. Slovo was speaking in Kempton Park at a preparatory workshop where South Africa is preparing for a UN housing conference to be held in 1996. Mr. Slovo says that government cannot allow people to stay on in houses if they refuse to pay rent and service charges. He said these people are not being fair to their fellow South Africans.

[Begin Slovo recording, in English] And they are defaulting, by the way, not against the bank so much, not against the local authorities, they are defaulting against their own brothers and sisters, because what they are doing by continuing to refuse to pay in this new dispensation is to stab in the back their people's government, to stab in the back their communities, their neighbors, people who have been waiting for ages on a waiting list for homes. And it is our duty as government to negotiate yes, to find compromises yes, but, at the end of the day, to ensure that we deliver the houses, and we cannot do so unless we put an end to this culture of free meals, of entitlement. [end recording]

Inflation Rate Decreases in October

MB2811194094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Good news for consumers. The inflation rate is down. This means that prices are now increasing at a slower rate. The inflation rate measured by the Consumer Price Index fell to 9.8 percent in October. In September, the inflation rate rose to more than 10 percent for the first time this year, but it's down again. The lower rate will reduce the current pressure for an increase in interest and bond rates.

Country Turns to Indian Ocean Rim for Trade

MB2811173394 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Nov 94 p 13

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There are hallmarks of a long, hard fight in many corridors of power over how South Africa should conduct its international security affairs, and at this time it appears that the countries of the so-called Indian Ocean Rim (IOR) are winning against those of the South Atlantic.

Government thinking has for some time been clouded with indecision as to what to do, particularly because of a desire to be seen to want to provide assistance, where necessary, to African countries which have turned, perhaps naturally, towards Pretoria as a sort of local "big brother". South Africa is acknowledged even by the United States, Britain, France, Germany and other Western countries as being the one country on the African continent which could actually stand up and be counted in the event of a security problem involving the lands of Africa south of the equator. Not only that, but there is also the fact that this country is a major trade partner as well as a provider of generated power.

But at the same time there is also a great deal of wooing going on from South American states, particularly Brazil, which has sent its warships to have a look at South Africa and its maritime defences—perhaps not in a belligerent manner, but merely to test the water, so to speak. After all, South Africa was for so long out of the international arena that what is happening here is causing huge excitement among many countries in the southern hemisphere.

South Africa's superb array of weapons, which astonished foreign guests at the Dexsa '94 defence exhibition, is one reason why IOR countries such as India, Pakistan, Kenya, Tanzania and Australia are so keen on South Africa being a partner in a regional security pact which could have long-reaching possibilities for peace in the region.

The pact would be a logical extension of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, as well as those established by south-east Asian and Australasian countries. There is no doubt that the military stability of the IOR remains paramount because of the danger of the role of "local" powers—including South Africa and India—taking control of huge sections of the region. Already India, South Africa and Australia are being viewed as the Big Three of the rim nations, and a joint agreement on security between them could go a long way to preventing tensions from taking hold.

The Government has also been looking at the IOR, and not only for defence. The region supports a quarter of the world's population of 4 billion, and the trading opportunities are therefore enormous. What trade can do, not only for South Africa's foreign reserves, is incalculable.

The Ministry of Public Enterprises stated recently in an article in the authoritative military publication AFRICAN ARMED FORCES that "there is no reason why South Africa, under the wise and perceptive leadership of her new Government, should not prove to be a trend-setter for the African sub-continent".

Written with the authority of other Government departments, the article states, inter alia, that the IOR offers South Africans "a remarkable diversity of markets in terms of economic and technological developments, industrial capability, agricultural productivity, and cultural, ethnic and religious diversity".

The plan actually began to take shape during the foreign ministership of Pik Botha, who, during a visit to India in the dying days of the De Klerk government, made overtures about such a grouping. It is now known that India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand, Singapore, Seychelles, Mauritius and Australia have all expressed interest in the concept.

There may even be an international conference in Mauritius to discuss the plan. Security is of course a main concern in all this.

It is believed that an IOR partnership will solidify tangible mutual interests where few formal links have existed previously—and here one must look at the former South Africa to realise that there was little hope of any association while the previous government was in power.

South Africa, instead, embarked on destabilisation programmes—particularly in Lesotho, Botswana and Zimbabwe—and was therefore the polecat of the sub-continent.

Now that the Nelson Mandela Government has come into power, there is a stronger link with these countries as well as with those on whose shores the Indian Ocean washes.

Delegation in Search of International Finance

*MB2711201094 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
(BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 27 Nov 94
p 1*

[Report by Sven Lunsche]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's quest for international loan finance began in earnest yesterday when government officials left for the world's major financial centres to gauge interest in a SA [South Africa] bond issue. Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg, who will be leading the delegation, said the trip was an exploratory exercise. He would not be drawn on the amount or type of bond the government will be issuing. "A decision on the issue will only be made on our return," he said.

The 1994/95 Budget made provisions for R1.8-billion [rands] in foreign loans.

The delegation will be visiting the U.S., Europe and the Far East, suggesting that South Africa is favouring a global bond issue—available to investors worldwide—as opposed to a so-called Yankee bond, which is issued exclusively in the US.

South Africa registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission early in November enabling it to issue debt securities of up to \$2-billion. Another precondition was met when international investor services awarded South Africa investment grade ratings.

South Africa's foreign loan exposure is relatively limited with foreign debt accounting for only R5-billion of total government debt of R220-billion.

Mr Liebenberg said that the government had not talked to the International Monetary Fund about a back-up facility in case of a possible current account deficit in 1995.

One of the stopovers for the delegation is Beijing.

Japanese Business Delegation Touring Country

*MB2911063494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0059
GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 28 SAPA—A delegation of top Japanese businessmen, representing

Japan's most powerful business institute, is presently touring South Africa to establish and consolidate closer economic ties between the two countries. The Japanese business institute, Keidanren, is active worldwide and comprises some of the largest corporations in the country.

Speaking at a reception for the 45-member delegation on Monday, Japanese Ambassador Katsumi Sezaki said Japan was eager to take advantage of the new economic possibilities emerging in South Africa. "Before the elections, it is true to say not only Japanese business but the whole international community had serious anxiety about South Africa's future," Mr Sezaki said. However, the peaceful transition to a democratically elected government of national unity had resulted in increased economic co-operation between South Africa and Japan.

The Japanese business community was now interested in establishing more direct and broad-ranging economic ties with South Africa. "In this context, the delegation expects to play an important role in enhancing business relations between our two countries," Mr Sezaki said. "The foundation for future development can only be constructed through sustained dialogue."

Head of the Keidanren delegation, Yukio Kasahara, said the visit was intended to "figure out" how to intensify economic co-operation between the two countries, thereby assisting South Africa with the task of nation-building. He said the delegation represented a variety of Japanese business interests, including both trade and investment. Delegates would have no specific industrial focus during their week-long visit, but instead would consult with a broad range of industries.

Furthermore, the prospects for sustained economic growth in South Africa appeared to be improving. "Far greater stability is prevailing in this country than I anticipated," Mr Kasahara said. "I feel this stability is going to persist."

Princess Anne's Visit Raises Zulu Hopes

*MB2511194394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1901
GMT 25 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Nov 25 SAPA—Princess Anne's arrival in KwaZulu/Natal on Friday was heralded by rural Zulus as hopefully the start of more foreign funding of development in what has often been called South Africa's Cinderella Province. Wearing a brown tartan dress and a straw hat with "Anne" embroidered on it, she landed at Durban's Louis Botha Airport soon after noon and was whisked off at high speed in a convoy of at least 13 cars. The convoy stopped at several rural locations where the British Government is involved in upliftment schemes.

Wherever she went excited onlookers, many of them schoolchildren just out from classes, lined the streets to catch a glimpse of her or return her wave. At the Valley Trust Rural Resource Centre in the picturesque Valley of

a Thousand Hills she received a tribal maiden's skirt after inspecting the progress graph of a local feeding scheme. Afterwards she opened a science laboratory at Hlahlindela School in the valley, where she spoke briefly to pupils.

"What subjects do you do?" She asked a shy girl who presented her with a gift of beads. Obviously bewildered, the girl did not answer until an interpreter intervened. "Accounts; are you good with figures? Not many people are good at figures," the princess said.

She proceeded to a nearby community facility where she was received by local Chief Bhekisisa Bhengu. He welcomed her visit, saying hostility between the Zulus and British was long forgotten. "I think we need each other," he said. "I think if Princess Anne is here it opens the doors for international donors to assist us."

Princess Anne was to dine with Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and Minister of Home Affairs Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Durban on Friday night. She is to leave for Mozambique on Saturday.

Anne Departs for Mozambique

MB2611161694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1314
GMT 26 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Nov 26 SAPA—Princess Anne, the princess royal, ended a highly successful one-day visit to Durban and surrounding areas on Saturday with an hour-and-a-half trip around Durban harbour, Africa's busiest port. It was the only light relief in a hectic schedule which took her first to Summerveld at Shongweni, South Africa's premier racehorse training centre.

The princess then visited the South African jockeys' academy and posed for photographs with a number of racehorses—animals very close to her heart.

She laid a wreath at the Cross of Sacrifice next to Commonwealth war graves in Stellawood Cemetery and then visited the headquarters of Training and Resources in Early Education (TREE) at Briardene, Durban North. There she unveiled a plaque and planted a tree while children from a creche in Inanda chanted her praises.

Princess Anne also visited the headquarters of the St John Ambulance in Durban as commander in chief (ambulance and nursing services) of the organisation. A small crowd of well-wishers gathered and broke into spontaneous applause as she left the building.

A relaxed princess then returned to the royal hotel and was scheduled to depart from Louis Botha Airport at 3.45PM for a four-day trip to Mozambique, the last leg of her southern African tour.

South African Press Review for 28 Nov

MB2811134794

[Editorial Report]

WEEKEND STAR

ANC Discussion Document—Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English for 26-27 November in its page 12 editorial comments on the ANC's discussion paper, authored by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, which "advocates a return to 'struggle' politics," saying it "should not be made a cause for premature alarm." The essence of the 13-page document is that "although reconciliation remains a pivotal part of ANC policy, the time has come to put the interests of the ANC's predominantly black constituency firmly on the national agenda." "While it may seem that the black community is already well catered for by current government policy, the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] being one example, there is still a widespread perception within influential black circles that the change which has taken place so far has benefited mainly a handful of the black political and professional elite. It is, for obvious reasons, dangerous to allow this perception to continue unchecked." For those worried about the "tone and apparent direction" of the ANC's latest document, there is "solace" to be found in the fact that the document "recommits the ANC to the Government of National Unity, and enjoins the organisation 'to promote and foster the spirit which underpins the existence of this Government...to foster a sense of national unity, to champion the task of nation-building, to promote the spirit of reconciliation and to protect the integrity of the State while ensuring effective government'."

SUNDAY TIMES

Repudiation of Culture of Secrecy—The page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 27 November says the ruling of the Cameron commission of inquiry into the Armaments Corporation of South Africa transactions that certain secrets of South Africa's arms trade must be disclosed to public scrutiny is "reason for democratic rejoicing." It is "a ringing endorsement of the democratic principle of openness, and its repudiation of the apartheid culture of secrecy constitutes a rebuke to those elements of the old regime that continue to fight, tooth and nail, to conceal the truth of our unhappy past." "The very purpose of our new democracy is to strip the bureaucracies of their protective secrecy, and to destroy the conspiracy."

THE CITIZEN

Country Unlikely To Become 'African Basket Case'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 24 November in its page 6 editorial notes that a South African foreign correspondent has "painted a gloomy picture of South Africa" in a London daily newspaper. However, THE CITIZEN declares that the government "is something of a miracle" despite the "obvious inexperience of the majority section of the government, with all the contradictions in policy of spokesmen, despite the setting of totally impossible targets, and all the insecurities of the present, never mind the future." "Indeed, the fact that the ANC has to a large degree controlled its

socialist tendencies and has gone for a free-market economy, the fact that the more extreme elements are not threatening or talking in the rhetoric of the pre-election period, the fact that the hard realities of running a country have made the ANC temper its own policies in the national interest...these are remarkable things that suggest we will not become an African basket case."

SOWETAN

Call for SANDF Troops in Angola—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 November in a page 12 editorial notes that the cabinet is urged to commit South African National Defense Force troops to a UN peace-keeping force in Angola. "South Africa cannot abrogate its obligations as a major player in the region. For those who fear Angola could become South Africa's Vietnam, the creation of prosperity and development in the sub-continent is not going to be achieved without risk. It will be a cop-out and shortsighted not to commit South Africa fully to the Angolan peace process."

Payment for Services—A second editorial on the same page notes that service payment arrears for all communities "will be written off from the end of January 1995." Also, some of the township houses, which had been rented for over 50 years, "will be given to tenants living in them." "While these positive moves will encourage residents to pay for services, there will be a need to improve the services, and, more importantly, convince residents that payment is in their interest. Most people find it easy to ignore their responsibilities but this cannot go on indefinitely."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Telkom Regulations, Controls—Telkom's new chairman, Dikgang Mosenke, at last week's National Telecommunications Forum, "made it clear that regulation to restrict competitive price-cutting was the choice of our state-owned service," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 November. "Telkom has overcharged South Africans for too long and for a service that comes nowhere near matching that taken for granted in other countries. If Mosenke's pleas for further regulation and controls are accepted, the country will continue to suffer the economic disadvantages of this costly inferiority."

RAPPORT

Guard Against 'Rash' Decision on Peacekeeping Force—"South Africa is in search of a foreign policy in keeping with its new international popularity and the spirit of the nineties," writes columnist Deon Geldenhuys in an article on page 17 of Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 27 November. "In South Africa and abroad it is being said that this country must shoulder its share in making the world a more peaceful and safer and freer place," but "the question is, how far does South Africa's obligation reach toward the international community?" "As South African lives, money, and honor will be at

stake, there is an urgent need for clear guidelines on such involvement. And these guidelines should be the product of thorough-going public debate." At such a time "operational considerations are of the utmost importance. What are the peacekeeping force's chances of success and withdrawal within a reasonable period? Does South Africa have soldiers with appropriate training as a peace-keeping force? What dangers could they be exposed to? Who will pay for South Africa's involvement in such a peace-keeping operation?" The writer concludes that "an informed and alert South African public is necessary to stop politicians getting us involved in rash foreign adventures."

ILANGA

No ANC-IFP Cooperation in KwaZulu—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 24- 26 November in a page four editorial says: "The observation by the president of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] last weekend that there was no proper cooperation between the leadership of the ANC and the IFP in the KwaZulu/Natal Province indicates that there is yet a long haul ahead before real peace that will stem the killing of people is attained in this region. This is what is souring life in our region. This freedom that has arrived will not mean anything if the major political groups in KwaZulu/Natal still regard each other with baleful eyes. It is the right of every political party to pursue its campaigns in whatever way, so long as this does not in any way infringe on democratic principles and does not encourage bloodshed. It is discouraging to hear that the ANC in KwaZulu/Natal is not prepared to work together with the IFP in a manner that would encourage a spirit of peace between the two major political groupings within the provincial government of KwaZulu/Natal. We believe that unless the truth is faced squarely, of the need for reconciliation between the ANC and IFP, we might as well forget about an end to violence in the region."

South African Press Review for 29 Nov
MB2911134194

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Internal 'Stresses'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 November in a page 20 editorial notes that the ANC "is just another political party, subject to the same internal stresses as its smaller rivals." The paper points to the dismissal of Rocky Malebane-Metsing by North-West Premier Popo Molefe, the ousting of Orange Free State Premier Lekota as the ANC's provincial leader, and the sacking of Heela Hoosain from the Eastern Cape cabinet by Premier Raymond Mhlaba. The intervention of the ANC in the Malebane-Metsing issue "can be interpreted as interference by the ANC's national leaders in provincial affairs. But their role seems to have been that of peacemakers rather than that of party barons cracking the whip." With regard to

Premier Lekota he "appears to have been a victim of his drive for reconciliation with whites. The belief that he neglected his black constituency seems to have made him vulnerable to attack from populists within the ANC. His defeat underlines two cardinal features for the post-apartheid ANC: the difficulty of balancing the needs of reconciliation with the expectations of the black under-class and—as important—the emergence of its own potentially powerful Africanist lobby."

Editorial Warns Against Combat Troops for Angola—A second editorial on the same page says the South African cabinet "should not even consider sending combat troops to Angola." "It is probably way too soon to commit such forces to the field, but the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] has some of the best experts in Africa: engineers, logistics people, mine-clearers, medics...who could make South Africa's most valuable contribution."

Premier's Attempts To Embrace Whites Distances Blacks—Patrick Laurence writes in an article on the same page that "judging from his shock ousting as the ANC's provincial chairman in the [Orange] Free State at the weekend, [Premier] Lekota has not been able to carry the majority of his black constituents with him. He has either moved too fast or he has not devoted enough time

to explaining his pursuit to black rank-and-file ANC members." Lekota was accused "by radicals or 'Africanists' within the ANC of neglecting the blacks who had voted him into power." "Whereas in the past the ANC was anxious about being outflanked by radicals in the struggle to destroy apartheid, it is apprehensive now that it will not be able to build fast enough to meet the expectations of its constituents or that its political enemies may sabotage its campaign to build a more equitable society."

BUSINESS DAY

'Naive' Approach to Rent Arrears—Referring to the nonpayment of rent and service charges in the townships, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 November in a page 10 editorial says a "possible shortcoming in government's approach may be the decision to write off arrears only up until January 1994 instead of starting with a clean slate, say, from December 1994." Unless Housing Minister Slovo, Premier Tokyo Sexwale, and Provincial Affairs and Local Government Minister Roelf Meyer "know something we do not, expecting people who have not paid those charges for up to 10 years to scrape together a year's worth of arrears seems naive in the extreme. It detracts from the seriousness with which they are otherwise approaching the matter."

Angola**President Sends Solidarity Message to Cuba's Castro**

MB2411120094 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today sent a message to Fidel Castro, his Cuban counterpart, on the occasion of the first international meeting of solidarity with Cuba. The meeting is taking place in Havana.

In the message, which was read by Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Political Bureau member, at the conference today, Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed support for stronger cooperation and friendship ties between the two countries.

FNLA Official Hails Lusaka Cease-Fire Accord

MB2511080694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan political parties are happy with the fact that the Lusaka Protocol has been signed. Angola Kabango, permanent secretary of the Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA] political bureau, says the whole world is waiting for the Lusaka Protocol to be implemented.

[Begin Kabango recording] In our pronouncements and communiqus, we have always said that once the cease-fire agreement has been proclaimed and consolidated throughout Angolan territory, national reconciliation will immediately become our next task. National reconciliation must necessarily include the organization of widespread debate that will bring together all active political forces in the nation, including the political parties and civilian society.

We believe it is necessary to establish certain differences. On one hand, you have the military peace that will emerge from a cease-fire agreement. On the other hand, you will have civilian and political peace, which can only be achieved through the political stabilization of the country.

Thus, there is a need to assuage the souls of the people. In fact, I would like to quote some passages in President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos' recent speech. He said there was the need to assuage the souls of the people and to create a new atmosphere that will facilitate political coexistence. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also drew attention to the need for a spirit of tolerance, but all this will only be achieved through wide-ranging debate that will bring together all active political forces in the nation. [end recording]

UNITA Radio: Government Troop Movements Violate Accord

MB2911074694 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Government forces plan to attack the UNITA-[National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] administered areas of Quibaxe, Pango Aluquem, and Nambuangongo in Cuanza Norte and Bengo Provinces. In a flagrant violation of the Lusaka Protocol, the Angolan Government has instructed its General Staff to move the 49th, 66th, and 75th Regiments of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, in preparation for an attack on those areas. [passage omitted]

FAA troops stationed in the city of Uige are being supplied by Mi-17 and Mi-18 helicopters that fly from Luanda twice a day. The helicopters not only ferry lethal equipment, but also up to 30 men each to strengthen FAA units. [passage omitted]

Government forces intend to storm every UNITA position once the resupply operations are completed.

UNITA Radio Discusses Government's Plan

MB2911100094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Nov 94

[Station commentary: "Quo Vadis Angola?"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] We have been following with great dismay the new political and military tactics that the Angolan Government has introduced within the context of its macabre program to finish off the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] militarily. The program dates back to 1988-1989. Actually, this is a well-known program to Angolans. UNITA's desire for peace and its efforts to bring about the peace longed for by Angolans have been met by the bad faith of those who cannot undergo internal changes. If not, let us see the following:

As the peace talks were drawing to a close and the two sides embracing each other in view of what they had achieved for the sake of national interests, the Angolan Government stepped up its general military offensive against UNITA-controlled areas. During the offensive, the government took the city of Huambo by force, killing hundreds of Angolans—troops and civilians. We are sorry to say it, but it was indeed a serious offense to Angola. It was an attitude that had a negative impact on Angolans and stained the peace process with blood. Regardless of what the government might say, it was an unacceptable deed. At the time, the government, through its General Staff and the spokesman for the presidency, told the international community that the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, would not take Huambo but would merely be deployed by the access roads to the city. The appeals made by the international community to halt the military offensive on Huambo fell on deaf ears.

After the cease-fire took effect, the Angolan Government launched a military attack on the city of Uige, massacring defenseless and innocent civilians, and creating death and grief among the residents as they celebrated the peace stemming from the Lusaka accord. [passage omitted]

On 24 November, while the peace accord was in place, a 390-man-strong FAA unit from Caimbambo stormed the town of Catengue in Benguela Province. In a cowardly action, the unit killed 15 Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers and more than 50 civilians in cold blood.

On 22 November, shortly after the cessation of hostilities, the FAA command in Catumbela ordered the 5th Group stationed in Huambo and its military units in Bela Vista to storm Vila Nova Commune and the city of Bailundo. The order is being executed and air raids have been stepped up as if no peace accord had been signed, and government officials made no public sign of honoring the aforementioned accord.

Meanwhile, UNITA is firmly committed to upholding peace. Let justice be done. In view of the Angolan Government's decision to take Vila Nova, Bailundo, and Andulo in Bie Province, our country is once again experiencing death. What is the intention? Quo Vadis Angola?

The air raid on Bailundo by a Su-22 at about 1050 [0950 GMT] on 26 November—during which six phosphorous bombs were dropped in Bimbe Commune, resulting in the death of 11 civilians, including two women and three children coming from their farms—is part of the Angolan Government's plan against peace. It confirmed the government's commitment to undermining the whole peace process in Angola. Unfortunately, that is the reality Angolans have to face.

The rambling talk about the alleged shooting down of an FAA helicopter by FALA forces is pure blackmail and a mere exercise to prepare Angola and international public opinion for the military operations the FAA General Staff, under its commander in chief, plans to carry out in the context of the strategy to annihilate UNITA.

Once again, peace will be undermined because the government is opposed to peace. Proof of that comes from well-placed and reliable diplomatic sources who say the Angolan Government has decided to provoke military incidents and step up the war to make it difficult for the UN to send observers or peacekeeping forces to Angola. The idea is to enable the government to forcibly establish strongholds in UNITA-controlled areas. To achieve that goal and without being seen as the violator of the peace accord, the government has opted for a head-on collision with UNITA forces, moving all its military might while issuing military communiques accusing UNITA violating the accord.

The international community, particularly the UN, should take immediate action to stop the government

and put the peace process back on track. Angolans deserve peace, and the fatherland a better future.

It is, therefore, easily understood that the communique issued by the FAA General Staff is a regrettable, poorly planned ploy to justify cease-fire violations and the Lusaka Protocol's cancellation. As for the alleged shooting down of the Mi-17 helicopter, the government should have known that in terms of the Lusaka Protocol, any military movements, either by air, ground, or sea, as well as the ferrying of military equipment and troops should be carried out with the prior knowledge and approval of either both sides or the accord's other signatory. UNITA was not in the least interested in shooting down any Angolan Government aircraft at a time when our duty to the fatherland is to silence arms once and for all. The communique issued by the FALA General Staff about the cease-fire is quite clear. FALA soldiers and officers are strictly adhering to the cease-fire. So we sincerely regret the crash of the Mi-17 helicopter. We hope that the radicalism and falsehood of certain Angolan leaders will be thwarted by Angolans with common sense and tested political and patriotic integrity so that peace will be saved and the Angolan people will finally see their country smile.

Now or never. Let us move forward with efforts to fulfill peace and national reconciliation in Angola. Long live peace! Long live Angola!

UNITA's Gato on Delayed Departure, 'Violations'
MB2911102394 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 28 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation scheduled to arrive in Luanda on 28 November will only leave for the Angolan capital within the next 48 hours. [passage omitted] That is according to UNITA General Lukamba Gato. Gato gives the reasons that made the UNITA delegation postpone its departure for Luanda.

[Begin recording] [Gato] Well, the delegation will not leave today because it returned to Huambo from Lusaka on 26 November.... [pause] it arrived here [not further identified] on 26 November, and so we needed to hold a meeting involving other political and military cadres that have come from different parts of the country. In view of transportation problems, our delegation's arrival in Luanda will certainly be delayed. We, however, stick to what has been agreed to. The delegation will leave for Luanda perhaps within the next 48 hours.

[Araujo] Gen. Gato, news agencies' reports today said President Savimbi probably would leave for Morocco to attend a minisummit on Angola. What is the truth about it?

[Gato] In fact there is a minisummit in Morocco that will discuss Angola. We appreciate that initiative, but President Savimbi will not take part in the meeting.

[Araujo] How is the cease-fire being implemented? Is it being adhered to by the two sides. Have there been violations?

[Gato] Well, we have been issuing daily reports on the situation. I would like to clearly and unequivocally state that the government has not halted its offensive. Accordingly, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Air Force continues to launch attacks daily. A major government operation is scheduled for 29 November to take the town of Vila Nova, near Huambo, by storm. This is part of the MPLA strategy to retake districts and communes, particularly those earmarked to accommodate UNITA forces. This afternoon I informed Blondin Beye about the situation so the UN may rapidly take appropriate action.

[Araujo] Could these alleged attacks undermine the Lusaka Protocol?

[Gato] I think that is the MPLA's logic. The MPLA intends to sabotage the Lusaka Protocol and create more difficulties. We believe that peace is above all that. We are in daily contact with Blondin Beye, and we believe common sense will prevail. [end recording]

Mozambique

Paper Charges U.S. Envoy With 'Interference'

*MB2611190194 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
20 Nov 94 p 8*

[Editorial: "Talking About Dennis Jett"]

[FBIS Translated Text] DOMINGO has published a report on the basis of a written Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] plan, the content of which DOMINGO made public, as is its duty.

That plan, which did not come from DOMINGO, but rather from Renamo, mentioned the name of Dennis Jett, the current U.S. ambassador in Mozambique. Without seeking to know whether the report was genuine, Ambassador Dennis Jett proceeded to tell the media that DOMINGO deserved the "Nobel prize for stupidity."

Clearly, that that is no way to argue a case. It is bad manners, pure and simple, and such behavior does not dignify the U.S. ambassador to Mozambique.

Dennis Jett took offense because this weekly newspaper, exercising the independence it enjoys, has criticized him for interfering in this country's internal affairs. At times, such interference has been quite gross, if one takes into account the respect that should inform relations between the governments of different countries.

We are well aware that the United States has helped Mozambique. That is nothing new. The late President Samora Machel told the national and foreign media that President Reagan was Mozambique's good friend and ally in the struggle against the "apartheid" system. What

is more, everybody knew of the excellent relations between the Mozambican and U.S. heads of state at the time. It has to be said, though, that however much appreciated and worthy U.S. aid to this country may have been, it still does not give the U.S. ambassador the right to interfere in this country's internal affairs—yet that is what Mr. Dennis Jett has constantly done. Let it be noted that none of his predecessors did that—a clear sign that Dennis Jett is abusing, rather than using, his position.

We would also like to make it very clear that DOMINGO is a free newspaper, that it receives no instructions from any outside authority, and that it abides by its editorial regulations and its status, which afford it independence from the political and economic authorities.

It is a free newspaper, just as the newspapers are free in the United States of America.

Only someone cheeky and malevolent could confuse the stands adopted by DOMINGO newspaper with those adopted by the Mozambican Government.

Mocumbi Worried About Proposed U.S. Aid Reduction

MB2711182794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has said that the United States is interested in strengthening cooperation with the new government to emerge from the country's first multiparty elections. In an interview with DOMINGO, the Mozambican foreign affairs minister said, however, that the Mozambican Government is worried about the remarks made by Jesse Helms, future chairman of the U.S. Senate [as heard], proposing a reduction in foreign aid to Africa.

Minister Pascoal Mocumbi noted that the Mozambican Government must work to ensure that the U.S. Senate and Government do nothing to alter the current relationship with our country. The Mozambican foreign minister said he was happy to find that during his term he was able to have the U.S. Congress and U.S. Senate change completely the language in their documents on Mozambique. The Mozambican foreign affairs minister also noted that Mozambique was once on Washington's blacklist, but today its name is completely clean.

Foreign Minister Mocumbi on Relations With U.S.

*MB2811190494 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
27 Nov 94 p 6*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [DOMINGO] We know that during your visit to Lusaka, Zambia, to attend the Lusaka Protocol signing ceremony, you met with George

Moose, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs. What did you discuss?

[Mocumbi] During our meeting, we attempted to examine prospects for cooperation between Mozambique and the United States, now that the results of the first democratic, multiparty elections in our country have been announced. We came to the conclusion that the conditions exist to strengthen relations between the two states. As a matter of fact, the new government will have many challenges ahead of it.

[DOMINGO] Do these challenges necessarily include efforts to obtain international assistance to rebuild the country...

[Mocumbi] Mozambique will need continued assistance from its partners. Hence, the need to maintain good relations with the United States. An issue worth mentioning is the equipment for the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM]. It is in our interest that the FADM forces should benefit from material that the United States makes available annually to countries that attain the required standard [preceding word in English]. President Clinton had shown willingness to make such material available before the end of the UN Operation in Mozambique and even before the elections.

For reasons which are not yet clear, the equipment has not yet been made available. I noted from Mr. Moose, however, that the U.S. Administration is interested in strengthening ties with our country.

[DOMINGO] Will the elections that recently took place in the United States have any implications on relations between the two countries?

[Mocumbi] There is, in fact, something that bothers us; that is, the future Chairman of the Senate [as published] Jesse Helms, who has proposed foreign aid reduction to Africa. If this happens, it will have negative consequences, particularly if it involves our country. We need to work to guarantee that both the Senate and the Congress [as published] contribute, so that nothing is changed with regard to Mozambique. I am happy to note that during my mandate as foreign minister, we were able to completely alter the language used about Mozambique in the documents of the U.S. Congress and Senate. In the past, our country was blacklisted, but now it is clean. This was accomplished after a long time and many discussions. The U.S. President met with members of the Senate and the Congress to explain Mozambique's policy. For them, our country has developed in a positive way. It negotiated peace and signed the General Peace Accord; introduced multipartyism and a market economy. Thus, I believe that the U.S. Administration will not be opposed by the Republicans if it wants to maintain good relations with Mozambique. I will recommend that the coming government maintain this political relationship with the United States. I believe that even when Jesse Helms comes to Mozambique, he will be impressed.

[DOMINGO] What do you think about southern Africa's future after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol and the successful holding of elections in Mozambique and South Africa?

[Mocumbi] The first thing I should say is that with the end of colonialism, racism, and "apartheid," conditions have been created for the people of the region to increasingly devote themselves to the search for solutions to their problems, including guaranteeing social harmony, peace, and stability. In my view, the promoters of violence and destabilization have been minimized and might be eliminated.

The second thing is that the governments of the region are determined to find effective mechanisms to resolve and prevent conflicts. The attitude is gaining support among our international partners, even the idea of establishing a regional force to maintain peace. Thus, I think that southern Africa may become a region that will carry out mechanisms recommended by the OAU more quickly.

[DOMINGO] With regard to the Lusaka Protocol, which was signed between the Angolan Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] recently, does Jonas Savimbi's absence at the ceremony set a precedent that might endanger the achieved peace?

[Mocumbi] Jonas Savimbi's absence at the ceremony was very improper. The fact that he sent representatives to sign the protocol on his behalf was something positive, however. The most important thing is that the two parties have already signed the accord, which is being implemented. Everything indicates that there will soon be a high-level meeting between Eduardo dos Santos and the UNITA leader to deal with issues connected with the implementation of the protocol. We will continue to support initiatives that will lead to peace and stability in Angola, and we will always be ready to render our contribution whenever it is needed.

[DOMINGO] What does it mean for Mozambique to be a member of the Community of Lusophone Countries?

[Mocumbi] My stand in Brasilia was that countries that want to establish such a community should aim to construct a building with solid foundations. The other option would be to begin with the roof, but Mozambique favors the first option. Within this framework, there is the need for time, so that all members can feel that they are important in drafting the project. We support such a community, and that is why we are very much involved in its establishment. I should stress here, however, that Mozambique feels that when one begins work of this nature, it is important to ensure that all parties participate. The level of representation—big or small—has little significance. It is preferable for a country to have representation than no representation at all, because this can render the process unviable. Mozambique was ready to go to the summit if it had not been postponed.

[DOMINGO] Does it mean that the foundations have already been established?

[Mocumbi] The foundations have already been established. In my view, it is necessary to start building from what we already have. For me, foundations signify all undertakings aimed at bringing peoples closer to each other, such as to facilitate the movement of peoples and goods. We have already proposed that the countries involved should sign bilateral agreements, on the issuing of visas, for example. I am happy that I reached an understanding with my Portuguese counterpart with regard to the situation of visas and passports. The best thing would be to facilitate movement, ending a series of bureaucratic obstacles. There is also a need to promote initiatives of interchange between information bodies, which would increase communication through the common language that we speak. With regard to economic cooperation, there are bilateral initiatives with Portugal that must be studied, notably air and sea transportation, to facilitate trade exchange. These are issues that we have been examining with our partners, while we prepare ourselves for the summit.

[DOMINGO] What is the future of the "Five" [Lusophone African countries] within the Community of Lusophone Countries?

[Mocumbi] The "Five" have their own history. The "Seven" [Lusophone countries] project is likely to be more viable, however. In the past, Lusophone African countries developed a series of initiatives with Portuguese help. The European Union is encouraged by the group's dynamism. It considers the group of "Five" as a region, although its member countries are scattered.

Zimbabwe

Student Organization Threatens To Attack Whites
*MB28111202094 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
 1515 GMT 28 Nov 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zimbabwean students are up in arms about racism again. Last month, a white-owned restaurant was attacked by students, and now, the students are threatening more gruesome action if a white doctor currently on trial is not given a tough enough sentence. The threats were made in a letter, but as Rachel

Rawlings reports from Harare, the issue of racism has divided Zimbabwe's students:

The letter threatens that students will perform amputations and other surgical procedures on whites in public unless controversial anesthetist Richard McGann received a suitable sentence. It has been sent to both parliament and Attorney General Patrick Chinamasa, who represented the prosecution of Mr. McGann's trial. Mr. McGann was tried some months ago in a case with strong racial overtones in connection with the death of five of his patients, but so far the judge hasn't given his verdict.

The letter purports to come from the University of Zimbabwe Student Representative Council, SRC, and it is signed by SRC President Obey Muzengwa. Mr. Muzengwa is a student at the university medical school, and so he presumably feels competent to perform amputations whether on whites and in public or not, but it appears other members of the SRC don't share either his medical skills or his campaigning zeal. SRC Secretary General Kina Mudaishi Chinyoka told me the letter was sent by Mr. Muzengwa personally and did not represent the position of the SRC. We don't intend either today or in the future to go into the streets and do anything to anyone, he said.

Government Denies Campaign Against Whites
*MB28111202094 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
 28 Nov 94 p 8*

[Report by Robin Drew]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Whites in Zimbabwe have been assured that the ruling party and the government are not involved in any campaign against them. Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the party spokesman, said the government remained committed to nonracialism and would adhere to constitutional procedures, guarantees and protection. But, he said, historical imbalances were being addressed and this was being done in a rational and legal manner.

His comments came after six months of intense debate in Zimbabwe on alleged racism by whites and demands for black economic empowerment. The furor began with a bitterly critical attack on whites in THE SUNDAY MAIL newspaper which has been the main vehicle for a series of attacks and counter-attacks by blacks and whites.

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